

Graduate Surveys.

1915-1916

(02)



*Extracted from Vol XXXI*

ADVANCED AND GRADUATE COURSES.

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Admission.

Advanced courses of instruction and facilities for research are offered to students who are students in Arts of any University or College of recognized standing, or who, by the attainment of a University degree in some other Faculty, are found to be qualified to pursue such courses, or to undertake research in an approved subject.

Admission to these advanced courses or to the privileges of research is to be determined in each case by the Board of Graduate Studies; but, when granted, it does not in itself imply admission to candidacy for a higher degree.

Application for admission should in each case be made to the Secretary of the Board of Graduate Studies on or before the 5th of October in each year, and the application should be accompanied by a statement of the degree or degrees which the applicant has obtained, of the courses of instruction which he has taken in proceeding to such degrees, of his standing in the class lists, and of such other facts as may be of service to the Board of Graduate Studies in determining its action on the application.

Registration.

When application for admission is granted, the student shall register his name as a graduate student with the Secretary of the Board of Graduate Studies, and with the Professors in the Department or Departments, in which the courses of instruction he desires to take are given, or in which he wishes to pursue re-



search; and such registration shall be obtained on or before October 20th, unless a relaxation of this rule be specially granted by the Board of Graduate Studies.

A graduate of this or another university, who has been appointed a Fellow, or a Fellow by courtesy, of this university, shall be considered as admitted to registration at the commencement of the session for which the Fellowship is awarded to him.

#### DEGREES FOR GRADUATE COURSES.

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The degrees which the University offers to graduate students are those of Master of Arts and Doctor of Philosophy in the Literary, Philosophical, Historical and Scientific Departments, and of Doctor of Medicine in the Medical Departments.

The degree of Master of Arts is given to those who, after registration as graduate students, have pursued for a period, which varies according to the requirements in each case, advanced courses of instruction, outlined below, and have satisfied all the requirements; or who have, as shown in each case by the presentation of a thesis, successfully completed an investigation on some special subject approved by the Board of Graduate Studies. In either case the degree is granted for special attainments in the work undertaken by the graduate student in order to qualify for the degree.

The degree of Doctor of Philosophy is given to those who have shown high attainments in some special field of learning, not only by examination, but also by the completion of an investigation the results of which, submitted in a thesis or dissertation, constitute in a Literary, Philosophical or Historical subject, a contribution of value to scholarship, and, in a Scientific or Mathematical subject, a distinct contribution to knowledge. The degree,



therefore, connotes the attainment, in the one case, of special scholarship, and, in the other, of special capacity for research.

The degree of Doctor of Medicine is conferred on any Bachelor of Medicine of this or another university, on the presentation of a thesis embodying the results of an original investigation in an approved subject pertaining to any Department of Medicine, conducted and completed by the candidate himself. It is essential that the thesis should give a summary of the literature of the subject, and be a distinct contribution to knowledge in the Department.

Regulations for the Degree of Master of Arts.  
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1. A candidate for the degree of Master of Arts must be a graduate in Arts of this or another university, who has been regularly admitted and registered as a graduate student in this university. He must be of at least one year's standing as Bachelor of Arts before being admitted to the degree.

Graduates in other Faculties also of this or another university may be accepted as candidates for the degree on such conditions as the Board of Graduate Studies may determine.

2. If not registered as a graduate student at the beginning of the academic year as provided in the general regulations given above, the candidate shall not be eligible for the degree in the following June.

3. The application of a registered graduate student to be admitted as a candidate for the degree, together with a statement indicating the course of study proposed or the subject of the thesis suggested, should be sent to the Secretary of the Board of Graduate Studies not later than the last Friday in October, for the approval of the



Department concerned and of the Board of Graduate Studies.

4. Attendance during one session is obligatory on candidates for the Master's degree; but the Board of Graduate Studies may dispense with such attendance, if the Department, or Departments, concerned, from direct knowledge of the candidate's work, recommend such disposition.

5. The degree of Master of Arts may, after the observance of the requirements already indicated, be conferred on:-

- i.a. A graduate of a special course in Arts in The University, on obtaining Honours in the Fourth Year in another special course.
- b. A graduate in Arts of this University, who, having obtained standing (A or B) in General Proficiency in the Fourth Year, obtains Honours in the Fourth Year in a special course.
- c. A graduate student who has pursued for at least one academic year an approved course of study, on passing a satisfactory examination therein. When the course of study involves more than one Department, the work must be carried on under the supervision of one of the Departments.
- d. A graduate in Arts of this university, who, having obtained First or Second Class Honours in a special course at graduation, has pursued for one academic year an approved course of advanced study in this university and has passed satisfactorily the examinations in it, held by the Department concerned.
- ii. A graduate student on presenting a thesis embodying the results of some special study or investigation, adjudged to be of sufficient merit. The thesis shall be accept-



ed(only on the approval of the Department, or Departments, concerned, as certified by the Professors thereof.

The candidate shall be required to pass an examination, written or oral, or both written and oral, on the subject of the thesis, conducted by the Professors in the Department, or Departments, concerned. This examination shall not be held earlier than seven months after the date of registration, and a printed or typewritten copy of the thesis submitted must be presented at least four weeks before the examination takes place.

6. Graduates in Arts of this university, who have fulfilled all the requirements for the degree of Doctor of Philosophy in this university may, on the payment of the fee for the Degree of Master of Arts, be admitted to that Degree without further examination. Graduates in Arts of another university, or graduates in other Faculties of this or another university, who have fulfilled all the requirements for the degree of Doctor of Philosophy, may, on special recommendation to that effect of the Departments concerned, also be admitted to the Master's degree without further examination on the payment of the fee for that Degree.

Regulations for the Degree of Doctor of Philosophy.  
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1. The candidate must be a graduate in Arts of this or another university, who has been regularly admitted and registered as a graduate student in this university.

Graduates in other Faculties of this or another university may be accepted as candidates on such conditions as the Board



of Graduate Studies may determine.

2. The candidate shall, as a registered graduate student, have pursued in this university for at least three years, under the direction of some one Department, an advanced course of study approved by the Board of Graduate Studies. Exemption from attendance for one year of the course of study required may be granted by the Board of Graduate Studies, on the report of the Department concerned, to a candidate who has furnished satisfactory evidence of having pursued for at least one year a course of advanced study in his major subject (vide Section 4) at another university, or who at graduation as Bachelor of Arts in this university has obtained First Class Honours in a special course covering one year of a course of advanced study approved by the Board of Graduate Studies.

3. The application for admission as a candidate for the degree, accompanied by a statement of the course of study and the subject for investigation proposed, shall be submitted to the Board of Graduate Studies at least seven months before the candidate presents himself for the final examinations for the degree.

4. The course shall include the study of a special subject, termed the major subject, and of two other subjects, termed the minor subjects. Only one minor subject shall be selected from the group of subjects of the Department which includes the major subject. The time to be devoted to the two minor subjects should not exceed two-thirds of that required for the major subject.

5. The candidate shall furnish evidence of ability to search the literature of the selected field and <sup>must have</sup> ~~be~~ ~~possess~~ for this purpose an adequate knowledge of French and German.

6. The candidate shall present, either during his course of



study or at the completion of it, a thesis embodying the results of an original investigation conducted by himself on some approved topic selected from his major subject.

7. The acceptance of the thesis shall be determined by the Board of Graduate Studies, on the report of the Professors of the Department which includes the major subject; but no thesis shall be accepted which does not constitute in the Literary, Historical or Philosophical Departments a contribution of value to scholarship, and in the Mathematical and Scientific Departments, a distinct contribution to the knowledge of the subject.

8. After the acceptance of the thesis and at a time and in a manner to be determined by the Board of Graduate Studies, the candidate shall undergo written and oral examinations, both on his major subject and on his minor subjects, conducted by the Professors of the Departments in which the major and minor subjects are included. The examiners may dispense with written examinations on one or both minor subjects provided they are satisfied, from the candidate's record, that he has a competent knowledge of such subject or subjects. Such dispensation must be reported to the Board of Graduate Studies.

9. After the receipt of the report that the candidate has passed the examinations mentioned in paragraph 8, he shall undergo an oral examination before the Board of Graduate Studies, or a committee thereof, at which examination the Chairman of the Board shall preside.

10. The candidate shall, after the acceptance of his thesis, furnish to the Secretary of the Board of Graduate Studies one hundred and fifty printed copies, and in each copy shall be published the report of the Professors thereon, who shall certify



over their names in the case of theses in scientific and mathematical subjects, that "the thesis is a distinct contribution to the knowledge of the subject," and, in the case of theses in literary, historical and philosophical subjects, that "the thesis is a contribution of value to scholarship." The report shall certify also that the thesis is worthy of publication and shall recommend "that it be accepted as fulfilling part of the requirements for the degree of Doctor of Philosophy in this University."

When the thesis is published by a learned society, as a part of its transactions, or when it is published in the form of a monograph, the Board of Graduate Studies may accept a smaller number as fulfilling the requirement in this respect. Should the publication of the thesis be unavoidably delayed, the Board may, in order that there may be no protracted delay in conferring the degree, make such arrangements as will insure its publication and the presentation of the number of copies within a prescribed time after the degree is conferred.

11. On the report of the Board of Graduate Studies, that all the requirements have been complied with, the Senate may, either at a Convocation or at any one of its regular sessions, confer on the candidate the degree of Doctor of Philosophy.



## Report of the Special Committee appointed to report upon the Establishment of a System of Postgraduate Fellowships in the University of Toronto.

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The Committee appointed by the Senate of the University of Toronto to report upon the proposal to establish a system of postgraduate and research fellowships begs to make the following recommendations:

1. That all teaching fellowships at present in existence in the University of Toronto shall be designated in future by some other title, such as instructorship, demonstratorship, lecturership, etc.
2. That a series of research fellowships of the value of \$500 each be established, which shall be available in the various departments in which research is now being carried on, *e.g.*: Mathematics, Physics, Chemistry, Zoology, Anatomy, Botany, Biochemistry, Physiology, Pathology, Pathological Chemistry, Geology, Mineralogy, Psychology and Philosophy, Political Science, History, Oriental Language and Literature, Romance Language and Literature, Philology.
3. That the research fellowships be awarded for one Session only, beginning on September 15th of one year and ending on June 15th of the following year, but that they may be renewable for a second Session.
4. That during tenure of the fellowship the holder must be in attendance at the University.
5. That fellows shall not be required to pay any tuition fees for the Session of their appointment.
6. That each fellow shall be appointed by the Board of Governors on the recommendation of the President, after being nominated by the head of the department concerned and having his nomination approved by the Board of Graduate Studies.
7. That the fellows shall devote their time to research and graduate work and shall not be required to participate in the work of instruction.
8. Research fellows shall not be appointed for a portion of a session. All holders of research fellowships must be registered as candidates for the degree of Doctor of Philosophy in the University of Toronto.

A. B. MACALLUM,  
*Chairman.*

June 8, 1915.



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TO THE SENATE OF THE UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO:

Your Committee appointed to consider and report upon the relative powers of the Board of Governors and Senate respectively begs leave to report as follows:-

- I. The Board of Governors has by Section 39 (15) of the University Act, 1906, the power to establish such Courses of instruction in the University and in University College as to the Board may seem meet.
- II. The Board may so act without request or representation by the Senate, or any other body, or any person, and proprio motu.
- III. The Board may also appoint a teacher or instructor for such Course of instruction established by the Board, Sec. 39 (2).
- IV. The Senate may under Section 54 (6) (7), provide for the establishment of any Course of instruction in the University or in University College (except Theology).
- V. The Senate so provides by the approval of the Board, and nothing done by the Senate in the premises bears any force or effect until it has been approved by the Board, Sec. 56.
- VI. There is nothing in the Act requiring such Courses of instruction to be permanent.
- VII. The Board has power in establishing a Course of instruction to enter fully into particulars of subjects to be studied, etc.
- VIII. Whenever the Board establishes such a Course of instruction in the University, if it be intended that an Examination be held thereon, Section 54 (12) makes it the duty of the Senate (without the necessity of approval by the Board) to appoint Examiners if the subject be not in the same Faculty of the University.



II. The Senate may at any time, under Section 54 (19) make such recommendation to the Board, as may be deemed proper for promoting the interests of the University, and of University College. And the question of the propriety of the establishment of any Course of instruction is not excluded from the generality of this sub-Section.

3. Nothing done by the Board in reference to the Course of instruction in Military Science is beyond the powers of the Board, as far as has come to the knowledge of your Committee.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

Chairman.



54  
Dear Mr. Lash:-

I am very grateful for the opportunity you give me to state the case as I view it. I did not take up this question on my own initiative, but at the request of a meeting of some of the most influential instructors in Arts in the University to which I was invited, not knowing what they were discussing. It turned out that their whole concern was to bring some sort of order into the chaos of M. A. requirements. They asked me to move for a committee of the Council of the Faculty of Arts to begin some real consideration of the question, and I agreed. When I afterwards set to work to frame a notice of motion, I discovered to my astonishment that there was already a standing committee of the Council on graduate studies appointed in 1906. This committee had done nothing as yet owing to a difference of opinion which arose in November of that year on the question you are now considering, Dr. Macallum taking the position he now takes. This compelled me to study the question seriously. Not wishing to go beyond my brief, I confined my motion to the M. A. question. But the longer I reflected the more clearly I saw that this would not be a final settlement. The issue was more fundamental and you have it now before you.

At the outset it is right that you should know that before any of these things occurred I had come to hold two clear and earnest convictions which may affect my argument:-

1. That the late University Commission and the University Act which followed it had definitely and of set purpose placed the real control of Higher Education in the Council of the Faculty of Arts.

As the years went by the more I was impressed with



the extraordinary insight of the Commission in going with simple directness to the core of the whole educational question as well as of the University's difficulties which gave rise to the Commission. The non-professional pursuit of knowledge is an unit, education is one, and a body is hereby created which provides for a continuous and enforced reflection upon its problems by themen actually engaged in the work. It is not to be expected that men should grasp quickly the full meaning of a constitution thus placed in their hands. Moreover, this Council of the Faculty of Arts is a trying body to work with. An old Italian remarks "Place seven or eight clever men together and they become so many fools". The reason is that when they do not agree, they are keener to argue than to decide." The case is not mended by increasing the number of these clever men or by adding more ordinary material. The evolution of orderly creative administration in the Council will be a slow and often discouraging process. But one can observe real progress, and it has this inestimable advantage over the old order of things in its best estate- the cards are all on the table' The Council has but one serious weakness which will in time disappear. Lapse of years has no softening effect upon the hateful memories of the older system under which we worked. The result is that the Council is loath to delegate power to committees of workable size. Unlike the Senate it has no traditions for the despatch of business, and, in its reluctance to delegate power, it has really not yet completed its own organization. In short, the unit of academic administration in the University of Toronto is not clearly detached. What is still wanting is an authoritative pronouncement



upon what constitutes a graduating department.

2. That a post graduate faculty would mean the inevitable reproduction in Canada of the American University with all that this entails. A more vital blow could not be struck at the higher interests of the country. To give this emphasis to graduate work would be to depress undergraduate work and to sacrifice the supreme excellence of Toronto, an excellence which makes it the envy of American institutions. It is in the undergraduate courses that our citizens and public leaders must be made. No institution in the United States provides for this as we do. In fact, they have organized their whole system without really providing for genuine liberal education. The best American University men are keenly aware of this, and anyone who knows their system will recognize that they are now trying to correct a mistake of the first magnitude, and in doing so, taking close note of the system of our own University, as for example in the recent changes at Princeton. It must not be forgotten, moreover, that post graduate work is in the main distinctively professional, not educational, in its practical motive, and from a national point of view is of relatively small importance.

On these two points I am thoroughly persuaded, but I shall try to put the legal side of the case as simply and fairly as possible.

Faithfully yours,

University College,

Jany. 31st, 1912.



1.

For the purposes under consideration #54 (9) and (11) of the Act and # 55 (2) fix the position of the Senate as determining upon report.

#54 (9) (re powers and duties of the Senate)

" To consider and to determine on the report of the respective faculty councils as to the courses of study in all the Faculties"

(11) "To consider and to determine on the report of the respective faculty councils as to the appointment of examiners, and the conduct and results of the examinations in all the Faculties."

#55 (2)

"Nothing in this Act contained shall prevent the Senate from taking the initiative in determining as to any course of study or any change therein, but before passing any statute providing therefor the Senate shall refer to the appropriate Faculty council the proposition under consideration, for enquiry and report thereon by such faculty council."

With this agrees the Royal Commission's interpretation of the powers and functions of the Senate under the proposed new order of things, Report p. XXIV.

"The Senate, owing to its representative quality, is necessarily large and the attendance fluctuates. Much of its work has, in practice, been relegated to committees. Experience has shown that the reports of these committees must, in general, be adopted without debate, if the transaction of business is not to be unduly delayed. The Senate, therefore, has in process of time become a deliberative assemblage, where the larger questions



of academic concern are reviewed and discussed. It brings together representatives of the State college and State faculty, of the federated and affiliated institutions, and of the graduates. The Collegiate Institute and High School teachers have also been permitted to send two members to represent them, and as the secondary schools have a strong interest in the course of study and the standard of matriculation, and as the University ought to enlarge its facilities for the training of teachers, their representation in the Senate should be increased.....  
Having developed into a ratifying and deliberative body, the Senate need not be called together as frequently as heretofore.

The work now performed by the Senate committees might properly be transferred to Faculty Councils, and, with this devolution of authority, we shall presently deal".

It would be difficult to describe more clearly and concisely than these words the functions of the new Senate. As a deliberative body, it safeguards the interests of and gives a voice to the various faculties, federated bodies, the teaching profession and the graduate body, and considers University policy as a whole. This is a real function and the Senate's importance as such is very great. As a ratifying body, it no longer administers purely academic affairs, nor is administrative power left to any of its committees. So clearly is this conceived, that the commissioners suggest less frequent meetings of the Senate; and the devolution of the work of the Senate committees is treated in a separate paragraph.

Similarly, 75 (2) and (3) of the Act fixes the position of the Council of the Faculty of Arts in the same field.



75 (re powers and duties of the Council of the Faculty of Arts)

" (2) To fix and determine the courses of study in Arts subject to the approval of the Senate.

(3) Subject to the approval of and confirmation by the Senate, to appoint the Examiners for and to conduct the examinations of the Arts courses, and to determine the results of such examinations."

With this compare the language of the Commissioners' Report, p. XXVIII;

Under this system a Faculty would practically have control of its own affairs. Much of the work now done by committees of the Senate could, we believe, be better done by Faculty Councils. Each Council should be presided over by its own dean, and, in the case of the Council of the Faculty of Arts, the Chairman should be the President of the University. The proceedings of the Councils would, under the arrangements we propose, be subject to ratification by the Senate, but, in practice, they would be the working bodies in academic matters, and their decisions would probably be ratified in most cases as a matter of course. The Councils would frame their courses of study, appoint examiners, and conduct the examinations. They would deal with applications and memorials by the students, and in all Faculty matters, except discipline, exercise full executive control, subject to approval by the Senate."

The Senate, therefore, I submit, on a plain interpretation of the intention and spirit of the Act and the language of the Royal Commission's Report safeguards a large body of varied



interests, deliberates on University policy as a whole, and ratifies Faculty administration. And it is here to be noted that if there were a distinct graduate teaching body, it would be removed as much from any actual administrative control by the Senate as is the Faculty of Applied Science. The Senate would again simply ratify. This is clear from the words

"other than those in the Faculties in the University" in 54 (12) of the Act.

Now whether it is professed or not I do not know, but it appears to me that the Senate in attempting to administer through a Committee the work of the Master's degree and the Doctorate of Philosophy has been relying upon 54 (10) and (12) of the Act.

"(10) To consider and determine as to all courses of study to which subsection (9) does not apply;

(12) To provide for the appointment of the examiners for and for the conduct of all University examinations other than those in the faculties of the University and for the determining of the results of such examinations."

For if the work for M. A. and Ph. D. is covered by the phrase "faculties of the University" the administrative work of the Senate's Board of Arts studies is as great a disturbance of the contemplated routine of University administration as if it dealt in similar detail with the work of, say, the Faculty of Education.

The question arises, therefore; "What does the phrase "Faculty of Arts" mean under the Act? As a body, we gather from 75 (6) and 74 of the Act that it comprises the whole teaching



staff in Arts in the University and the Federated Colleges..

But what is the meaning of the word "Arts" under the Act ? Under 129 (1) and 127 (1) and (2) it appears to be a group of courses of instruction which are specified in detail. Later on in #132 the term "Arts" is used alone, as a definitely understood unit of instruction, including undergraduate and graduate work.

"Instruction in Arts in the University (except post graduate instruction) shall be free" etc.

Turning now to the Report, it is significant that the Commissioners make no suggestion whatever for the creation of any Faculty of graduate studies on pp. XXXVIII and XXXIX of the Report, or elsewhere, but that they do refer to the work already being done in research in various departments on p. XXXVIII; and again, looking forward to the development of research in Applied Science express the belief (p. XXXIX) "that the State will be justified in the necessary expenditure to put the Faculty on such a footing as would enable it to undertake all lines of research work."

These words can have no other possible meaning than that the Commissioners conceive of the various Faculties then existing as engaged, some then, some at a future time, in research work; and #54 (9) and (11) of the Act (as quoted already) details the process by which their administration reaches and is ratified by the Senate. The Commission found the term Arts in use and made no attempt to define it in principle.



Let us examine the facts of the situation itself, taking the work for the M.A. and Ph.D. separately.

(1) M.A.

(a) Only graduates in Arts are admitted to the courses:

"A candidate for the degree of Master of Arts, except as indicated in Section 1d, must be a Bachelor of Arts in this University", University Calendar, 1911-12, p.188.

Note: The words "except as indicated in Section 1d" are a printer's error. The section referred to, having been repealed by the Senate, is not in the Calendar.

(b) The field in which the candidates' work lies is covered by the subjects enumerated as Arts subjects under the Act, (#127 and 129 already referred to).

(c) Every student, with one exception, of which note will be taken later, who has so far obtained the degree has been subject to examination by members of the Arts staff, and in some cases his subjects of study have been taken simply from the courses prescribed for undergraduate candidates for the degree of B.A. Some years ago a candidate submitted as the subject of his thesis "The History of Architecture", and desired to obtain assistance from the Professor of Architecture in the Faculty of Applied Science. The Professor of History, however, in the Faculty of Arts, was required to become responsible for his course of study and to examine his thesis.

The exception mentioned above refers to Section 1d. in the extract from the University Calendar under which for four years it was possible for Bachelors of Arts to obtain the degree of M.A.

under certain conditions by passing examinations in the Faculty of Education, and some students did so obtain the degree. This regulation was not found to work well in practice, and was repealed by the Senate; and it is to be noted specially that the Statute which originally authorized this method of obtaining the degree was passed by the Senate, without consulting the Faculty of Arts, in violation, as it seems to me, of Section 55 (2) of the Act (already quoted), which requires a previous submission to "the appropriate faculty council."

We may therefore conclude that the courses of study for M.A. are courses of study in Arts, and that, therefore, under #75 their determination falls to the Council of the Faculty of Arts. It is true they are post graduate courses. But nowhere in the Act is the control of graduate studies differentiated from that of undergraduate studies, and, as I have already endeavored to show, there was no intention on the part of the Commission to introduce such a differentiation.

## 2. Ph.D.

Here again the subjects and instructors have been and are those of Arts, with but one exception, in the case of the Pathological Sciences. The inclusion of the Pathological Sciences is not anomalous, for they are as purely scientific as Geology for example, and it is only for administrative reasons that Physiology is included under Arts, and Pathology not. Thus far there has been no candidate for the degree of Ph.D. in Pathology, but when such a candidate appears, should the Board of Governors decide that the "control of the courses of instruction" leading to the degree of Ph.D. should be vested in the "Council



of the Faculty of Arts" (subject of course to the approval and confirmation by the Senate), no practical difficulty could arise. For the instructor in this department would become automatically for the time being a member of the council of the Faculty of Arts, in virtue, as I understand, of the Chancellor's ruling as to membership in the various faculties, and in conformity with the actual University practice.

Here again, however, it is to be noted that the addition of the Pathological Sciences to the subjects for Ph.D. was made without complying with section 55 (2) of the Act as already quoted.

What, then, should be the steps by which a course of study and instruction for M.A. and Ph.D. should become embodied in actual practice under the spirit and intention of the Act ? The courses would be first framed in the various departments, see sections 127 and 129 already referred to, (the true unit of University administration); these courses should then be examined and correlated by committees of the Council of the Faculty of Arts; they should then be presented to the Council and passed on for ratification to the Senate. To insert an administrative feature into the last step is to complicate a system of machinery sufficient already, some would say, to run a solar system. It would be anomalous, it would violate the whole intention of the Act, and would be highly injurious to effective University administration.

A Ph.D. committee of the Council of the Faculty of Arts would naturally consist of all members of the staff conducting work in major subjects for the Ph.D., for they would all be members of the Council. Such of them as were also members of

the Senate would undergo no alteration in character or attainments by sitting with their fellows in the Council. Had such a committee begun in 1906 to carry out the spirit of the constitution which we were given to administer, the present difficulties could not have arisen. Instead, this function of the Council of the Faculty of Arts was suspended owing to the constitutional objection raised by Dr. Macallum in November of that year and referred to the Board of Governors and now being considered by yourselves. Meanwhile, the Senate's Board of Arts studies (*summa fide, nocens tamen rei publicae*), proceeded at once to exercise and accumulate an executive and administrative power no longer inherent in the Senate according to the Act, and withdrawn from it in the most express terms by the language of the Commission.

It is frivolous to confuse the question by the introduction of hypothetical and fantastic contingencies. Section 88 (9) of the Act empowering the President to call meetings of combined Faculty Councils would amply provide for any complication which accident or ingenuity might occasion in subjects proposed for Ph.D. theses. Nor can I claim knowledge personal or clairvoyant of what was in the mind of the Commissioners in this matter of a graduate staff. The plain fact is that they did not do what they were very strongly urged to do nor did they give in their report the slightest indication that they considered it would ever be desirable to do it. Such



committees of the Council of the Faculty of Arts as I have postulated would in my judgment conform to the plain intention of the Act and to common sense, and would satisfy our needs for years to come. But if the number of graduate students should increase so largely as to some day render separate organization of graduate work desirable, I desire to call particular attention to the reference made to Harvard by Dr. Macallum's letter. If pp. 309 and 561 of the Harvard Catalogue (1908 - the only year available to me) are read carefully, it would be seen that such a separate graduate organization or "school" would still, on the analogy of Harvard, be subordinate to the Council of the Faculty of Arts, "Arts" in the University of Toronto including Science, (except Applied Science) and being practically equivalent to the "philosophy" of the German University.

In conclusion, then, I submit, (1) that, in the intention of the Act and of the Commissioners Report, the Council of the Faculty of Arts is the soul of the University; (2) that Faculty administration is withdrawn from the Senate; (3) that committees of the Council of the Faculty of Arts, one for M.A., another for Ph.D., or perhaps a single committee for both, should have been administering the work for these two degrees, would now properly administer it, and would continue to administer it satisfactorily for many years to come; (4) that the attempt to administer it through the Senate's Board of Post Graduate Studies has been an unfortunate mistake, very natural before the genius of the Act was thoroughly grasped, but very regrettable; because it has

delayed the proper development of the Council of the Faculty of Arts, and has tended to revive a power in the Senate now extinct.; (5) that the main effort, the great concern of the commission and of the Act was to define responsibility in the two vital fields of all University administration, that is, in appointments and the determination of the courses of study; (6) that in the case of Arts the latter has been vested in the Council of the Faculty of Arts; and (7) that this is the definite meaning of sections 56 of the Act, which provides that, in the almost impossible case of an alteration made by the Senate in anything contained in the administrative reports of the council, not commending itself to the Council, the case may be carried to the Board of Governors.



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For the purposes under consideration, Sec. 54 (9) and (11) of the Act and Sec. 55 (2) fix the position of the Senate as *determining upon report*.

Sec. 54 (9) (*re* powers and duties of the Senate):

"To consider and to determine on the report of the respective faculty councils as to the courses of study in all the Faculties."

(11) "To consider and to determine on the report of the respective faculty councils as to the appointment of examiners, and the conduct and results of the examinations in all the Faculties."

Sec. 55 (2)

"Nothing in this Act contained shall prevent the Senate from taking the initiative in determining as to any course of study or any change therein, *but before passing any statute providing therefore the Senate shall refer to the appropriate faculty council* the proposition under consideration, for enquiry and report thereon by such faculty council."

With this agrees the Royal Commission's interpretation of the powers and functions of the Senate under the proposed new order of things, Report p. XXIV:

*"The Senate, owing to its representative quality, is necessarily large and the attendance fluctuates. Much of its work has, in practice, been relegated to committees. Experience has shown that the reports of these committees must, in general, be adopted without debate, if the transaction of business is not to be unduly delayed. The Senate, therefore, has in process of time become a deliberative assemblage, where the larger questions of academic concern are reviewed and discussed. It brings together representatives of the State college and State faculty, of the federated and affiliated institutions, and of the graduates. The Collegiate Institute and High School teachers have also been permitted to send two members to represent them, and as the secondary schools have a strong interest in the course of study and the standard of matriculation, and as the University ought to enlarge its facilities for the training of teachers, their representation in the Senate should be increased. . . . Having developed into a ratifying and deliberative body, the Senate need not be called together as frequently as heretofore.*

*The work now performed by the Senate committees might properly be transferred to Faculty Councils, and, with this devolution of authority, we shall presently deal."*

It would be difficult to describe more clearly and concisely than do these words the functions of the new Senate. *As a deliberative body*, it safeguards the interests of and gives a voice to the various faculties, and federated bodies, the teaching profession and the graduate body, and considers University policy as a whole. This is a real function and the Senate's importance as such is very great. *As a ratifying body*, it no longer administers purely academic affairs, nor is administrative power left to any of its committees. So clearly is this conceived, that the Commissioners suggest less frequent meetings of the Senate; and the devolution of the work of the Senate committees is treated in a separate pragraph.

Similarly, Sec. 75 (2) and (3) of the Act fixes the position of the Council of the Faculty of Arts in the same field.

Sec. 75 (*re* powers and duties of the Council of the Faculty of Arts).

"(2) To fix and determine the courses of study in Arts subject to the approval of the Senate.

(3) Subject to the approval of and confirmation by the Senate, to appoint the Examiners for and to conduct the examinations of the Arts courses, and to determine the results of such examinations."

With this compare the language of the Commissioners' Report, p. XXVIII:

"Under this system a Faculty would practically have control of its own affairs. Much of the work now done by committees of the Senate could we believe, be *better done by Faculty Councils*. Each Council should be presided over by its own dean, and, *in the case of the Council of the Faculty of Arts, the chairman should be the President of the University*. The proceedings of the Councils

would, under the arrangements we propose, be subject to ratification by the Senate, *but, in practice, they would be the working bodies in academic matters, and their decisions would probably be ratified in most cases as a matter of course.* The Councils would frame their courses of study, appoint examiners, and conduct the examinations. They would deal with applications and memorials by the students, and in all Faculty matters, except discipline, exercise full executive control, subject to approval by the Senate."

The Senate, therefore, I submit, on a plain interpretation of the intention and spirit of the Act and the language of the Royal Commission's Report safeguards a large body of varied interests, *deliberates* on University policy as a whole, and *ratifies* Faculty administration. And it is here to be noted that if there were district graduate teaching body, it would be removed as much from any actual *administrative* control by the Senate as is the Faculty of Applied Science. The Senate would again simply *ratify*. This is clear from the words

"other than those in the Faculties in the University" in Sec. 54 (12) of the Act.

Now whether it is professed or not I do not know, but it appears to me that the Senate in attempting to *administer* through a Committee the work of the Master's degree and the Doctorate of Philosophy has been relying upon Sec. 54 (10) and (12) of the Act:

(10) "To consider and determine as to all courses of study to which subsection (9) does not apply;

(12) To provide for the appointment of the examiners for and for the conduct of all University examinations other than those in the faculties of the University and for the determining of the results of such examinations."

For, if the work for M.A. and Ph.D. is covered by the phrase "faculties of the University," the *administrative* work of the Senate's Board of Post-Graduate Studies is as great a disturbance of the contemplated routine of University administration as if it dealt in similar detail with the work of, say, the Faculty of Education.

The question arises, therefore; "What does the phrase "Faculty of Arts" mean under the Act? As a *body*, we gather from Sec. 75 (6) and Sec. 74 of the Act that it comprises the whole teaching staff in Arts in the University and in the Federated Colleges.

But what is the meaning of the word "Arts" under the Act? Under Sec. 129 (1) and 127 (1) and (2) it appears to be a group of courses of instruction which are specified in detail. Later on in Sec. 132 the term 'Arts' is used alone, as a definitely understood unit of instruction, including undergraduate and graduate work:

"Instruction in Arts in the University (except post graduate instruction) shall be free" etc.

Turning now to the Report, it is significant that the Commissioners make no suggestion whatever for the creation any Faculty of graduate studies on pp. XXXVIII and XXXIX of the Report, or elsewhere, but that they do refer to the work *already being done in research in various departments* on p. XXXVIII; and, again, looking forward to the development of research in Applied Science express the belief (p. XXXIX) "that the State will be justified in the necessary expenditure to *put the Faculty on such a footing as would enable it to undertake all lines of research work.*"

These words can have no other possible meaning than that the Commissioners conceive of the various Faculties then existing as engaged, some then, some at a future time, in research work; and Sec. 54 (9) and (11) of the Act (as quoted already) details the process by which their administration reaches and is ratified by the Senate. The Commission found the term *Arts* in use and made no attempt to define it in principle.

Let us now examine the facts of the situation itself, taking the work for M.A. and Ph.D. separately, (1) M.A.



(a) Only graduates in Arts are admitted to the courses:

"A candidate for the degree of Master of Arts, except as indicated in Section 1d., must be a Bachelor of Arts in this University," University Calendar, 1911-12, p. 188.

Note: The words "except as indicated in Section 1d." are a printer's error. The section referred to, having been repealed by the Senate, is not in the Calendar.

(b) The field in which the candidates' work lies is covered by the subjects enumerated as Arts subjects under the Act. (Sec. 127 and 129 already referred to.)

(c) Every student, with one exception, of which note will be taken later, who has so far obtained the degree has been subject to examination by members of the Arts staff, and in some cases his subjects of study have been taken simply from the courses prescribed for undergraduate candidates for the degree of B. A. Some years ago a candidate submitted as the subject of his thesis "The History of Architecture," and desired to obtain assistance from the Professor of Architecture in the Faculty of Applied Science. The Professor of History, however, in the faculty of Arts, was required to become responsible for his course of study and to examine his thesis

The exception mentioned above refers to Section 1d. in the extract from the University Calendar under which for four years it was possible for Bachelors of Arts to obtain the degree of M.A. under certain conditions by passing examinations in the Faculty of Education, and some students did so obtain the degree. This regulation was not found to work well in practice, and was repealed by the Senate; and it is to be noted specially that the Statute which originally authorized this method of obtaining the degree was passed by the Senate, without consulting the Faculty of Arts, in violation, as it seems to me, of Section 55 (2) of the Act (already quoted), which requires a previous submission to "the appropriate faculty council."

We may therefore conclude that the courses of study for M.A. are courses of study in Arts, and that, therefore, under Sec. 75 their determination falls to the Council of the Faculty of Arts. It is true they are post graduate courses. But nowhere in the Act is the Control of graduate studies differentiated from that of undergraduate studies, and, as I have already endeavored to show, there was no intention on the part of the Commission to introduce such a differentiation.

## (2) Ph.D.

Here again the subjects and instructors have been and are those of Arts, with but one exception, in the case of the Pathological Sciences. The inclusion of the Pathological Sciences is not anomalous, for they are as purely scientific as Geology for example, and it is only for administrative reasons that Physiology is included under Arts, and Pathology not. Thus far there has been no candidate for the degree of Ph.D. in Pathology, but when such a candidate appears, should the Board of Governors decide that the "control of the courses of instruction" leading to the degree of Ph.D. should be vested in the "Council of the Faculty of Arts" (subject of course to the approval of and confirmation by the Senate), no practical difficulty could arise. For the instructor in this department would become automatically for the time being a member of the Council of the Faculty of Arts, in virtue, as I understand, of the Chancellor's ruling as to membership in the various faculties, and in conformity with the actual University practice.

Here again, however, it is to be noted that the addition of the Pathological Sciences to the subjects for Ph.D. was made without complying with Section 55 (2) of the Act as already quoted.

What, then, should be the steps by which a course of study and instruction for M.A. and Ph.D. should become embodied in actual practice under the spirit and intention of the Act? The courses should be first framed in the various departments, (see Sections 127 and 129, already referred to), the true unit of University administration; these courses should then be examined and correlated by committees of the Council of the Faculty of Arts; they should then be presented to the Council and passed on for ratification to the Senate. To insert an administrative feature into the last step is to complicate a system of machinery sufficient already.... It would be

anomalous, it would violate the whole intention of the Act, and would be highly injurious to effective University administration.

A Ph.D. committee of the Council of the Faculty of Arts would naturally consist of all members of the staff conducting work in major subjects for the Ph.D., for they would all be members of the Council. Such of them as were also members of the Senate would undergo no alteration in character or attainments by sitting with their fellows in the Council. Had such a committee begun in 1906 to carry out the spirit of the constitution which we were given to administer, the present difficulties could not have arisen. Instead, this function of the Council of the Faculty of Arts was suspended owing to the constitutional objection raised by Dr. Macallum in November of that year and referred to the Board of Governors and now being considered by yourselves. Meanwhile, the Senate's Board of Post-Graduate Studies (*summa fide, nocens tamen rei publicae*) proceeded at once to exercise and accumulate an executive and administrative power no longer inherent in the Senate according to the Act, and withdrawn from it in the most express terms by the language of the Commission.

It is frivolous to confuse the question by the introduction of hypothetical and fantastic contingencies. Section 88 (9) of the Act empowering the President to call meetings of combined Faculty Councils would amply provide for any complication which accident or ingenuity might occasion in subjects proposed for Ph.D. theses. Nor can I claim knowledge personal or clairvoyant of what was in the mind of the Commissioners in this matter of a graduate staff. The plain fact is that they did not do what they were very strongly urged to do nor did they give in their report the slightest indication that they considered it would be desirable to do it. Such committees of the Council of the Faculty of Arts as I have postulated would in my judgment conform to the plain intention of the Act and to common sense, and would satisfy our needs for years to come. But if the number of graduate students should increase so largely as some day to render separate organization of graduate work desirable, I desire to call particular attention to the reference made to Harvard by Dr. Macallum's letter. If pp. 309 and 561 of the Harvard Catalogue (1908—the only year available to me) are read carefully, it will be seen that such a separate graduate organization or "school" would still, on the analogy of Harvard, be subordinate to the Council of the Faculty of Arts, "Arts" in the University of Toronto including *Science* (except Applied Science), and being practically equivalent to the "philosophy" of the German University.

In conclusion, then, I submit, (1) that, in the intention of the Act and of the Commissioners Report, the Council of the Faculty of Arts is the soul of the University; (2) that Faculty administration is withdrawn from the Senate; (3) that committees of the Council of the Faculty of Arts, one for M.A., another for Ph.D., or perhaps a single committee for both, should have been administering the work for these two degrees, would now properly administer it, and would continue to administer it satisfactorily for many years to come; (4) that the attempt to administer it through the Senate's Board of Post Graduate Studies has been an unfortunate mistake, very natural before the genius of the Act was thoroughly grasped, but very regrettable because it has delayed the proper development of the Council of the Faculty of Arts, and has tended to revive a power in the Senate now extinct; (5) that the main effort, the great concern of the Commission and of the Act was to define responsibility in the two vital fields of all University administration, that is, in appointments and in the determination of the courses of study; (6) that in the case of Arts the latter has been vested in the Council of the Faculty of Arts; and (7) that this is the definite meaning of section 56 of the Act, which provides that, in the almost impossible case of an alteration made by the Senate in anything contained in the administrative reports of the Council, not commending itself to the Council, the case may be carried to the Board of Governors.

W. S. M.



# University of Toronto.

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1. There shall be a Board of Graduate Studies appointed by the Board of Governors.

(a) The Board shall consist of one or more representatives of each department in which graduate work is authorized, and in addition, of all those members of the teaching Staff (University Act 1906, ss. 74 and 78) who, during the Session, are engaged in giving instruction to graduate students apart from the regular undergraduate Courses.

(b) The Board shall have jurisdiction over the Degrees of M.A., Ph.D., and M.D., and such other graduate Degrees as shall from time to time be assigned to the Board by resolution of the Senate, after consultation with the Faculty Council concerned, if any.

(c) The Board shall have power to make rules and regulations for governing its proceedings.

2. (a) Reports as to general regulations or amendments thereto shall be drawn up by the Board of Graduate Studies and shall be sent to the Faculty Council or Councils concerned for transmission to the Senate. If the Council or Councils concerned agree to the report it shall be transmitted without delay. In case of disagreement, it shall be referred back to the Board of Graduate Studies for further consideration.

(b) It shall then be again transmitted to the Council or Councils concerned for transmission without undue delay to the Senate, with such report thereon as the Council concerned may deem fit.

3. (a) The Board of Graduate Studies shall work in the closest co-operation with the department or departments concerned, as to graduate courses, and the acceptance and examination of candidates.

(b) Before taking final action, the Board of Graduate Studies shall have a recommendation from the department or departments concerned, and the Board may reject such recommendation, either as to candidates or courses, but in case of such rejection the department or departments concerned shall have the right to appeal through the Faculty Council to the Senate, which will finally determine the question.

(c) The Board shall report to the Senate on the registration and examination of candidates, through the Faculty Council or Councils concerned, for their information, and the Faculty Council or Councils concerned shall forward the report without undue delay to the Senate.

BY - LAW NO.

To Provide for the Establishment of a Board of Graduate Studies.  
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Be it enacted by the Governors of the University of Toronto :

1. "Teaching Staff" shall have the meaning assigned to those words by section 66 of the University Act (R.S.O. 1914, Ch. 279).
2. There shall be and there is hereby established in and for the University of Toronto a Board of Graduate Studies.
3. (1) The Board shall consist of one or more representatives of each department in which graduate work is authorized, to be nominated annually by the President, and of all those members of the teaching staff who during the session are engaged in giving instruction to graduate students apart from the regular undergraduate courses.  
(2) The number of representatives to be appointed shall be determined by the President.
4. The Board shall have jurisdiction over the Degrees of M.A., Ph.D., and M.D., and over such other graduate degrees as shall from time to time be assigned to the Board by resolution of the Senate after consultation with the Faculty Councils concerned, if any.
5. The Board shall, subject to the limitations and exceptions hereinafter mentioned, have all the powers and perform all the duties of a Faculty Council under the University Act.
6. Any general regulations or amendments of them made by the Board shall be sent to the Faculty Councils concerned, for transmission by them without undue delay to the Senate, and if the Councils concerned agree to a report it shall be so transmitted, but if they disagree with it it shall be referred back to the Board for further consideration.
7. When a report is referred back for further consideration it shall be again considered by the Board and again transmitted to the Councils concerned, for transmission without undue delay to the Senate, with such report upon it as the councils concerned may see fit to make.



8. The Board shall work in co-operation with the departments concerned as to graduate courses and the acceptance and graduation of candidates.

9. Before taking final action as to any of the matters mentioned in the next preceding section, the Board shall obtain a recommendation from the departments concerned, but the Board may reject any such recommendation as to candidates or courses, and in case of rejection the department concerned shall have the right to appeal through the Faculty Council to the Senate, and the Senate shall finally determine the matter in question.

10. For the information of the Faculty Councils concerned the Board shall report through them to the Senate on the registration and examination of candidates, and it shall be the duty of the Faculty Councils concerned to forward the report without undue delay to the Senate.

Passed the                      day of                      1915.

# University of Toronto.

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# Postgraduate Board

Professor A. J. Williams, Chairman.

Professor A. J. Hall

A. Baker

H. Burton

A. T. DeLong

J. Fischer

S. C. Fisher

H. H. Fisher

J. C. Johnson

J. C. Robertson

E. A. Doolley

H. F. Smith

J. F. Smith

H. Carr

E. C. Smith

H. A. Taylor

H. A. Smith

J. A. Smith

T. L. Smith

J. F. Williams

A. F. Smith

J. H. Cochrane

T. L. Smith

H. J. Alexander

H. A. Smith

F. Baker

J. H. Smith

L. E. Brown

A. Dwyer

A. E. Long

J. J. Williams

A. H. Young

G. H. Foster

J. Smith

H. C. Simpson

H. J. Young

G. H. Wood

J. Baker

J. A. Hall

G. C. Pratt

United States, 1913.

## University of Toronto.

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*Approved by the Board of Governors, June 10th, 1915.*



BY - LAW No.

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Passed the                      day of                      1915.



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Passed the                      day of                      1915.



11. Where in the opinion of the President a Faculty Council has unduly delayed to take action upon a regulation or report of the Board which has been sent to it by the Board, or to make its recommendation as provided by section 9, the Council shall be deemed to have concurred in such regulation or report, and it may be transmitted by the Board, through the President, to the Senate, and where in the opinion of the President a Faculty Council has unduly delayed to transmit any such regulation or report to the Senate the like action may be taken by the Board.

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October 21st, 1915.



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